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INDIANAPOLIS has probably never had a Mayor who knows absolutely so little regarding the affairs of the city as Mayor Sullivan, judging from his speeches and letters.

PERHAPS City Attorney Bailey has advised Mayor Sullivan that, under the new charter, the law requiring saloons to close on legal holidays should be "lib erally construed."

THE law makes Labor day equal in dignity with the Fourth of July. Mayor Sullivan's Board of Public Safety degrade the day by allowing the saloons to keep open in violation of law. They should be removed.

MINISTER CARR, of Denmark, who has been unnoticed in the back-ground comes suddenly forward and takes his stand in the diplomatic front row, along with Phelps, as a triumphant champion of the American hog.

It may be that Governor Campbell waiting in Ohio to receive a trunkful o money from the Cobden Club and their allies, the agents of the foreign merchants doing business in this country, who reside in New York.

BEFORE the News became a Democratic organ it was very vehement in demanding the enforcement of "law as law." Now it has not a word to say concerning the flagrant violation of the saloon-closing law on Labor day.

Ex-Mayor Grubbs, in his letter to Manager Taggart, denied certain state ments in the letter which he sent for Mayor Sullivan regarding funds in the treasury, and challenged him to give the figures. Some time has elapsed, but no response. Is it a back-down?

GEN. E. BURD GRUBB, United States minister to Spain, is home on a vacation. He says our reciprocity arrangement with that country will save at least \$2,000,000 a month of duty on our breadstuffs and open a large field for the ex portation of American machinery.

THE law of Indiana positively forbids the sale of liquors on any legal holiday. Labor day is a legal holiday, yet on Monday last there was no order closing the saloons, and they were open all day. For this flagrant violation of law Mayor Sullivan's Board of Public Safety is responsible. They should be removed.

A PROMINENT Democrat in Olean, N Y., Hop. C. S. Cary, recently declared that he "would rather see a Republican tidal-wave than to see Hill and Sheehan successful in this epoch;" and he added that "these are the sentiments of thousands of Democrats." Republicans in New York are holding the same opinion.

Ar a time when Chicago specially needs the good will of every city and town in the country, the printing of a three-column attack upon New York city is very bad policy. And it may be added that the practice of the papers of one city belittling other cities is not metropolitan, but rather a small-shop rivalry.

Ir the saloon-closing law had ever been violated on a legal holiday under a Republican administration as it was on last Labor day, how the News would have raved about "the gang," "the corrupt ringsters," "the incompetent chief of police," etc. It would have had good cause, too, for no such violation of law ever occurred before. But now it is

THE open, defiant and universal violation of the saloon-closing law on Labor day calls for the removal of the present Board of Public Safety. If they knew the circumstances they were parties to the violation of law. If they did not know it, they are stupidly inefficient. In either case they should be removed, and if Mayor Sullivan does not do it the people should remove him.

ONE swallow does not make a summer nor does one "special" from an alarmed and chilly correspondent prove that all the corn in the vast region known as the Northwest is damaged by frost. It is better for the interested public to await general reports, and it will be likely to learn, as it does this week, that very little injury has been done in any of the States by frost, and that in most localities it is past danger from such source.

WHEN the Republicans nominated Harry B. Smith for city clerk the News was good enough to remark that, when an alderman, he stood by the corporations. The journal of the Board of Aldermen shows that he led off in pushing the adoption of the contracts by the board by which the cost of each gas- it would set off, bewildering the people | horsemanship, a good pistol-shot, a highest office in the state. The son of light was reduced from \$25 to \$15 and of the city with its brilliancy as would | reckless consumer of bad whisky, and | a poor peasant, he became by successive

to defeat or put off a contract, the forcing of which took \$27,000 from the gas company in a year, were defeated on his motion, and that he made the motion by which the contracts were adopted. If this is what the News meant by standing by the corporations, the gas company probably wants no more of it.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

The report of the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows that the crop of the year 1890 was 8,652,-597 bales, which was 1,341,275 bales greater than the crop of the previous year, which, to that date, was the largest crop ever put upon the market. The report emphasizes the fact that in spite of all the efforts which have been made by British and other capitalists to stimulate cotton-growing on a large scale in India and other countries, the cotton States of this Republic practically continue to supply the whole world with that most valuable staple, which is used more generally, for clothing than any other material and, in fact, than all other materials. Last year 5,778,823 bales were exported, while 2,632,023 bales were consumed by the mills of the United States-the largest quantity ever manufactured into goods in this country by several hundred thousand bales. The stock at the close of the cotton year, Aug. 31, was 227,624 bales, or three times the amount carried over a year earlier. The large crop of cotton last year had a very depressing effect upon the prices, and the idea of curtailing production has been discussed. The crop this year promised to be larger than that of 1890 a few weeks ago, but during the past month the weather has been unfavor-

Another interesting feature in this report is the growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Southern States. The number of cotton-mills in operation in the Southern States during the year which ended with August was 287, having 40,718 looms and 1,823,710 spindles, and consuming 565,282 bales of cotton. Georgia has the most spindles of any State, 451,717, but North Carolina the most mills, 107, with 429,445 spindles, while, with 49 mills, South Carolina has 434.537 spindles. These three are the leading cotton manufacturing States of the South. The statistics show that the Southern mills consumed 10.56 per cent. more cotton during the last cotton year than during the year which preceded. The industry seems very prosperous, and affords ground for the belief that cotton manufacture ere long will be a great Southern industry. The North heartily and sincerely congratulates the South on its success thus far in cotton manufacturing and upon the great promise of

BULLIVAN AND LIGHT.

Two years ago many Republicans voted for Mr. Sullivan because they wanted reform, economy and business methods in municipal affairs. Then they did not so well understand as they now do that the News is a Democratic organ, and consequently they believed its charges against Republican rule. What is more strange, they seemed to forget that real reform and Democracy were hitched up in the same team. Since that time they and many other conservative citizens have been impressed with that fact.

Those who study the Sullivan regime find its record to be, to put it mildly, a series of blunders showing lack of business capacity. Any particular department's record will show it, but Sullivanism in connection with the lighting of the streets affords an illustration of the general incapacity of the Democratic regime of which his Honor the Mayor has been the figure-head for two years. During the last two years of the Denny administration, which the News denounced and misrepresented in its well-known sanctimonious manner, contracts were made by which the cost of the lighting of the streets was reduced from \$74,531 in 1887 secured one hundred electric lights at \$60 each, and additional lamps at \$81 each. The contract with the gas company secured a reduction per post from \$25 to \$15. More than that, the making of that contract practically carried with it a reduction of lighting gas from the then current price of \$2 per 1,000 feet to

So much for Republican rule and

Now let us turn to Sullivan and light.

When the reform Mayor and the Democratic Council came in the Republican contracts were yet in force. The Sullivan regime started out with a grand flcurish of trumpets. There were to be reductions and efficiency all along the line. The lighting question was taken up at once. The Sullivan committee on lighting was particularly vociferous in its proclamations of what it would do. It traveled and informed itself of what other cities were paying, and concerning the best systems. There were no end of consultations with electriclight companies, no end of interviews, no end of declarations, but no beginning to anything practical. In the meantime the electric-light contract expired, and, as the Mayor, committee and Council had done nothing to secure another contract, the electric lamps were not lighted one night. Thereupon Mayor and Council made an arrangement with the company to furnish the lights at a reasonable rate, which was not fixed. And again the thing went on with the usual chatter, but no real practical effort was made to get a good contract. It was stated at one time that the cost of a lamp was \$81. Then came in the alleged Board of Public Works-so much a misnomer that irreverent tax-payers regard it in the nature of a practical joke. The board attacked, or it was given out that it would attack, the lighting ques-What it did has never been revealed. Indeed, its work on the lightmatter is as much a mystery as that vast system of street improvements which in its own good

time its chairman so often hinted that

Council and Board of Public Works to the present time? This, and nothing more: Indianapolis is paying \$105 per light for electric lights against \$60 during the much-slandered Republican Denny regime. This is, as Mr. Mantalini was wont to declare. "the demnition total" of the Sullivan achievement. On one hundred lights this means that reform of the Sullivan trade-mark is costing the city \$4,500 more than the same lights did under the much-denounced

Republican control. But, then, the Sentinel tells the publie that the excellent prospects of the city and the flattering outlook for the fall trade are entirely the procurement of Mayor Sullivan, and even intimates that the beautiful weather of the past three months is due entirely to Mayor Sullivan's good standing with the clerk of the weather. Such a man cannot stoop to such minor matters as the lighting of streets.

PUNISHED FOR OBEYING THE LAW.

The Commercial Club has urged its plea for fair and equal valuation of property with a persistency and earnestness worthy a good cause. It has asked nothing for Indianapolis but equity. This it had the right to do, for it was to the club that the assessing officers appealed for assistance in securing fair compliance with the new law. The duty that the officers regarded with timidity the club did not shirk. It did faithfully and well all that it was asked to do. In same spirit it has pleaded for fair treatment of Indianapolis. shown that the assessment is relatively excessive. presented to the State board facts and arguments which unanswered and unanswerable. In the fina! plea, yesterday, it was shown that while the average increase in realty in the entire State has been less than 30 per cent., it has been 65 per cent, in Indianapolis, and, when the fact is considered that real estate has in previous years been assessed 20 per cent, nearer its full value here than elsewhere in the State, the excessive valuation, the committee declares, is 80 per cent. It was shown, also, that one-tenth of the tax assessment of the entire State is placed in Marion county, though it contains but one-twentieth of the population. Notwithstanding all this the majority o the State board voted against acceding to the plea for a fair adjustment of the inequalities pointed out. Commissioners Walker and Gwin voted for a reduction of 10 per cent. The lesof the whole thing is that this new tax law, for which there has been claimed so much of honest merit is unfairest to those who have been fairest in complying with it. The action of the board is equivalent, as the Commercial Club committee says, to the "infliction of a penalty for obeying the law, while to those who do not comply with it a premium is allowed." This is blow to the law itself, and is likely to do much to destroy its force.

CONCERNING "WHOPPERS."

In reporting Mr. Herod's speech in the Fourth ward yesterday the Sentine

"Billy" told some whoppers last night without cracking a smile. He called the attention of his audience to the alley back of his house. He said that a property owner petitioned the Board of Public Works to gravel that alley and that the forthwith ordered the alley im proved with brick on a concrete foundation. That is as far as "Billy" went with He forgot to add that the board its action; ordered the alley graveled, and upon the petition of the property-owner referred to, ordered the roadway changed from thirty to twenty feet, between Fifth and Seventh streets.

The News tagged along a few hours later with this rehash: He mentioned that alley behind his house, running between Ponnsylvania and Meridian streets, from Fifth to Seventh, that alley without any sewer and used only by one property-owner living on it which the board had ordered paved with brick on a concrete foundation. He worked this up effectively, only forgetting to men-tion that the board had, on hearing of the condition of the alley, changed its action and ordered the alley improved with gravel.

Who told the "whopper?" The Board to \$43,220 in 1888—a reduction of \$31,310, of Public Works has not ordered the or 42 per cent. One of these contracts valley in question graded and graveled. It rescinded its action only because there was a two-thirds remonstrance compelling it to, and it then ordered the alley paved with bowlders. The Sen-

Billy also wove for the edification of his enthralled hearers a wonderful fairy story about Gresham street. He said he was down there the other night, and the street was in a frightful condition; that property owner after property-owner had petitioned the board for the improvement of the street, and the members had said: "We'll see." "They haven't seen yet," he concluded. 'as the street is in the same condition as c

And the News came along with this

He also, with equal effectiveness and some numor, described the condition of Gresham street and Gresham-street lake. He said the property-owners down there had petitioned for an improvement, and the board said: "We'll see." The board had not yet seen, for the lake was still there. Here Mr. Herod again forgot to mention that this street had been ordered improved with

Mr. Herod said nothing about whether the board "had seen" yet or not, for he did not know. "The people have not seen yet," said he, "for the street is in the same condition yet"-all of which is

A LAW THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

The average Texas Democrat appears to be highly pleased with the new "separate-coach law" now in operation in Mayor issues a proclamation calling that State. This is a law requiring railroads to provide on all passenger trains separate cars for negroes and to enforce the color line between white and colored passengers. The object of this liberal and humane legislation is, of course, to | Wnether this was intended as a slight elevate and purify the white people of Texas by saving them from contact with negroes, thus by implication asserting their superiority. This being the object | livan should be held to account. and intent of the law, Texas Democrats are likely to get a great deal of happiness out of it. It will be a great comfort to them to feel that an act of the Legislature makes them superior to the | figures in France and a leading factor negro. Some men use this kind of a prop to hold up their self-respect. The average Texas Democrat is not noted for culture. He is generally strong in | from the humblest rank of society to the

finement he has little. His opportunities for cultivating the social graces are not numerous, and, meager as they are, he has not improved them very assidnously. Therefore he feels the necessity of some adventitious aid in asserting his social superiority. An act of the Legislature prohibiting negroes from riding in the same car with him is just the thing, being, as it were, an official certificate under the great seal of the State that he belongs to a superior race.

But there is another view of the case. The same law which separates the negroes from the whites also gives the former a car exclusively to themselves, while the whites are still obliged to share theirs with other nationalities. The traveling population in Texas is very mixed. Not to speak of cowboys and fugitives from justice of all degrees, there are Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds and some Chinamen. In drawing the color line against negroes all these classes fall among the whites. A filthy Indian is a bad-smelling citizen. A Mexican saturated with garlic is not a pleasant neighbor, and a Chinaman breathing out opium fumes is anything but a desirable traveling companion. Under the Texas law they all go into the white car. The State kindly protects the negro from contact with them. Texas Democrats are saved from "social equality" with the well-dressed and cleanly colored man, but they may have to share their seats with dirty greasers, Indians or Chinese. Thus the same law that protects the white man from associating in the cars with negroes also protects the latter from contact with Texas Democrats, cowboys, Mexicans, Indians and Chinese. The negro is to be congratulated. He ought to get more comfort than anybody else out of the separate-coach law.

A FEW months ago, when there was an effort made to reorganize the State Board of Agriculture, and later, when there was some talk of holding the State fair at some other point, the board was given to understand that if they would infuse a little more energy into the management and introduce some new features in the fair the business men and manufacturers of the city would cooperate with them in making it a success. The board has been carrying out its part of the understanding to the best of its ability, and it rests with our business men to do theirs. It is as much to their interest to do so as it is to that of the board. The fair always draws a large crowd, and, unless the weather is exceptionally bad, is financially successful. The people come whether the attractions are there or not. But for obvious reasons the fair ought to be made as attractive as possible. A great many people come here then who do not come on any other occasion, and they get their impressions of the city and its resources by what they see at the fair. It is the best opportunity that occurs during the entire year of advertising the city, and if our business men and manufacturers are wise they will improve it. While the fair should retain, and doubtless always will retain, its distinctively agricultural features, it ought to be made also more and more an exposition of the mercantile and manufacturing business of this city. If other cities can be induced to take part in the display, so much the better. Eventually the fair might become an annual exposition of the productive interests of the entire State.

THE recent report of a probable uprising in Mexico on account of President Diaz's alleged unpopularity has not only met with prompt denial, but has called out unsolicited testimony to the contrary. This testimony comes not only from Mexican official sources, which might be suspected of partiality, but from private citizens of Mexico and from foreigners who have been living there long enough to learn the condition of affairs and the temper of the people. Mr. R. H. Fitzhugh, an American, who has lived

in Mexico nearly two years, writes: Men of all classes, conditions and opinions in Mexico acknowledge the unprecedented material development of their country under the administration of President Diaz; and the great majority are fully alive to the vital necessity of maintaining that general condition of good order, with its accompanying security for life and property, which has made such development possible. It is safe to say that no party in Mexico looks on insurrection as a probable solution of any public question. The country is very efficiently policed, and the reported crimes of violence are far less numerous than in the United States. But it is not so much the presence of a large armed force that makes revolution wellnigh impossible, as it is the general appreciation among both Liberals and Clericals of the service, great beyond estimate, now rendered to Mexico by President Diaz's ad-

General Diaz's great service to his country, both military and civil, have sometimes caused him to be compared to General Grant, and there is reason to believe that he is regarded by the Mexican people with much the same feeling that Americans had for their great soldier President. Mexico never had as good government or as fine prospects for the future as she has at present.

THERE have been many open and defiant violations of law in this city, but none to compare with that on Labor day. The law places that day on the same footing with Christmas, New Year's, the Fourth of July or Thanksgiving day. Always on those days the public attention to the fact that it is a legal holiday, and the saloons are required to close in accordance with law. On Labor day nothing of the kind was done, and the saloons were open all day. to laboring men or a defiance of law it was equally an outrage, for which the Board of Public Safety and Mayor Sul-

M. GREVY, ex-President of the French republic, whose death is announced, was for many years one of the foremost in European politics. His career presents the rather unusual feature in European countries of a man rising

guished honor. In this respect, as in personal popularity and strong hold on the people, he resembled some of our American Presidents. His personal popularity, however, was not able to withstand the indignation caused some four years ago by the scandalous disclosures concerning the proceedings of his son-in-law Wilson, who was found guilty of the sale of offices and distinctions for money. No charge of guilty knowledge of these acts was made against M. Grevy, but the scandal was so great and so near his person as to compel his resignation of the presidency. This occurred in December, 1887, and since that time M. Grevy has lived in strict retirement. He wasseventy-four years old on the 15th of last

month. THE indications are that the Alliance-Democratic Legislature of Tennessee will be controlled by the lessees of convict labor, that is, Brice & Co. The best opinion of the State is in favor of sweeping away the whole convict lease system as a barbarous enactment and a menace to free labor, but the lessees, that is, the chairman of the Democratic national committee and his associates and agents, are in the way. In Ohio Mr. Brice bought a senatorship of the Democratic Legislature, and now it seems as if he and his friends are controlling the Tennessee Legislature against the will of the people and the interests of labor.

THE Charleston News and Courier publishes a review of the business of that city for the current year, showing a large increase in all departments over last year. The number of manufacturing establishments increased from 350 to 393, the hands employed from 4,838 to 5,722, and the value of manufactured products from \$11,954,500 to \$13,742,879. The total business of the city increased from \$80,619,717 to \$98,554,001. It does not look as if Charleston had suffered much under a Republican administration and a protective tariff.

ONE of the last concessions which the Republican Mayor and Council obtained from the street-railway company was the pledge to give the city electric lines, and no concession in regard to a charter was given in return. But the president of the company then did not own the Republican Mayor and Council, as does the Sullivan regime. Indeed, everybody with a particle of brains know that the present president was selected because he could boss Mayor, Board of Public Works and Council

THE resignation of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, from the Interstate-commerce Commission, is a distinct loss to the public service. As chairman of the com mission he has given dignity to it by his high character, while his great legal learning has been of the utmost value in laying the foundation of its decisions. He resigns on account of ill health. He is in his sixty-eighth year, and, having been a hard worker all his life, is doubtless in need of rest.

IT turns out that Jerry Simpson has farm in Kansas a mile square, which is worth \$40 an acre. That is, as the result of thirteen years of endeavor in Kansas, Mr. Simpson has unincumbered land worth \$25,600. The man who holds 640 acres of land is a monopolist, ac cording to the theory of many, for the reason that he has as much land as necessary to make five or six farms which will afford a good living to a many families.

Russia is finding that persecution of the Jews has its disadvantages. When her government wants to borrow money and Jewish money-lenders decline to accommodate, some doubts must arise as to the wisdom of its cruel policy toward the Hebrews. No argument is so powerful as a financial one in a matter of this kind.

THE New York World, stimulated by the recent terrible disaster in that city, has been investigating the question of unsafe buildings. The result is startling. It finds there are six hundred buildings in the city recorded on the books of the fire department as "condemned." In every case when the building was condemned an official notice was posted on the front door stating the fact, and invariably the notice was torn down. Some of these condemned buildings are occupied as factories and others as tenement-houses, while all are liable to collapse at any moment. One factory, in which two thousand persons are employed, is in so perilous a condition that its owner, its architect and its builder agree that it is a constant menace to life. Yet, instead of tearing it down, they are trying to agree on some plan of patching it up. In another case, says the World, "the walls of an apartment-house in which thirty families reside are eighteen inches out plumb because the building has no proper foundation and is slowly sinking into the mud." These are but samples of the entire list. Not less than a thousand unsafe buildings have been reported, of which six hundred have been condemned. It is impossible to regard with any degree of patience the recklessness and greed that bring about such a state of things. There could not be a more blistering arraignment of American methods or stronger proof of the inefficiency of municipal government in our largest city than that which is furnished by the World's exhibit.

THE young woman of the period runs great risks, whether she marries or whether she doesn't. On Monday Miss Ison, of Bloomington, Ill., was shot dead by Mr. Ballard because she would not marry him, and yesterday Mrs. Berger, of Topeka, Kan., was shot dead by her hu-band because she ventured to ask him for \$1 to buy their child some clothes. It is a little hard in the one case that a girl cannot exercise the timehonored feminine prerogative of saying "no" without danger of losing her life, and in the other that a wife cannot apply to the bread-winner of the family for a small amount of cash without the chance of getting a bullet through her vitals. The circumstance that the man in each case promptly adds suicide to murder does not mend matters. In these days of progressive and aggressive woman's rights, a movement ought to be started for the purpose of securing protection to women from the gans of the "men who love them."

A RICH Washingtonian is said to have set aside \$100,000 for the purpose of foundthe cost of electric lights was reduced from \$25 to \$15 and the cost of electric lights was reduced to \$60 each. The record shows that all the dilatory motions which were made to \$60 each. The record shows that all the dilatory motions which were made to \$15 and the city with its brilliancy as would the cost of bad whisky, and the bar-room discussions the bursting of a meteor upon our gaze. They will be educated in order to develop their intellect, and care will also be taken to perpetuate that fit a man to die with his boots on. But of what the world calls re
The name of Mr. Ijams, who is just now a called up the whole crowd and that fit a man to die with his boots on. But of what the world calls re
The name of Mr. Ijams, who is just now a called up the whole crowd and that fit a man to die with rare ability and distin
The name of Mr. Ijams, who is just now a called up the whole crowd and that fit a man to die with rare ability and distin
The name of Mr. Ijams, who is just now a called up the whole crowd and the bar-room discuss. In the bar-room

course of time this experiment will test the orrectness of the Darwinian theory, and if it does prove that man may be evolved from the monkey individuals that descend from the original Washington colony can count themselves as a "first family" without room for dispute.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A London idea is to insure houses against

THE daughter of Queen Kapiolani, and beiress to the throne of Hawaii, is staying at a botel in London, in the strictest incognito, attended by a suite of three

A GRANDSON of Hannibal Hamlin is doing newspaper work in New York. He i Charles Hamlin. He worked first for the Tribune, and is now with Colonel Cockerill's Advertiser.

THE most fragile royal beauty is the Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, born in the rear 1872. She is a superb blonde, tall and slender, with delicate features, and a cer-tain sylph-like loveliness of her own. BISHOP SPALDING, of the Peoris (III. diocese, shocks some of the good people at

lewport by frisking about behind a spanking team of fast horses. The Bishop is a man of God in every sease, but he likes a speedy roadster. THAT fine old French soldier, General Trochu, was recently reported very ill. But there was no truth in the story, and he was described as remarking, upon opening

his morning paper after learning of the rumor: "Now let me see if I am dead to-Some German friends of General Franz Sigel are considering a plan to raise a fund for the old soldier by popular subscription. The General has been very unfortunate during the past few years, and at present he is living on a pension of \$100 per month, which was awarded him by Congress a

few months ago. THE Pope's new private chamberlain, J. C. Heywood, married a rich widow while he was a newspaper writer. The same will be true of Mrs. McMurdo's match when it takes place shortly according to announcement. It is evident from these and other instances that a man who leaves a rich

widow does a great deal of good. THERE are said to be but few people England who can rival Mrs. Annie Besant in dinner-table oratory. Her voice is clear and melodious, and her mental grasp of the subject under discussion is remarkable. Her great speech at Westminster Hall in her own defense before the Chief-justice of England won the admiration of the Queen's Attorney-general.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, now Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, is the most popular colored man in Washington. Though much lighter in color than Douglass and other colored leaders at the capital, he is more African in his characteristics than they are, and has not parted with his birthright in exchange for a Cancasian mess of pottage.

THE Earl of Warwick, father-in-law of Lady Brooke, of baccarat scandal fame, is very ill. He is periodically subject to fainting fits, and is expected to die in one before long. He is over seventy-three years of age and has been in feeble health for some time. Lady Brooke has of late kept in the background, and shown a disposition to avoid the social glare.

A "school for domestics," the first of its kind, is to be opened in St. Petersburg. The object will be to teach poor women all kinds of household work, cookery, mending and sewing linen; also, dress and shirt-making. women who successfully learn their work will be recommended to good positions, and such of them as cannot stay way from their households will get work

WHEN a man marries in France he be comes legally responsible not alone for the support of his wife, but for the support of her parents, should they become destitute. This law is older than the divorce law, and there seems to be some defact in the provisions of the latter. A few weeks ago a young husband, who had been divorced some time previously, received a demand from his ex-mother-in-law for the usual installment of alimony which he had allowed her. He naturally demurred, contending that as he was rid of his wife the law would surely not continue to saddle his mother-inlaw upon him. But the Paris court, where the mother-in-law carried the case, told the young man that the code was unmistakable, and he would have to continue to support his ex-wife's mother. He appealed to another court, which last week eversed the judgment of the lower court.

Back from the beach and mountain height, The heated period having gone. The girls take off their colors bright,

And nature hers begins to do

-New York Press. Benj. F. Johnson on Skates. Owned a pair o' skates one't! -traded Fer'em .- Stropped 'em on, and waded Up and down the crick, a-waitin' Tel she'd freeze up fit fer skatin'. Mildest winter I remember!-More like spring than winter weather!-Didn't frost tel bout December Git up airly, ketch a feather Of it, mayby, 'crost the winder-

Sunshine swinge it like a cinder! Well! I waited!-And kep' waitin'! Couldn't see my money's wo'th in Them-air skates and was no skatin'. Ner no hint o' ice ner nothin'! So, one day-along in airly Spring-I swopped 'em off,-and barely Closed the dicker, 'fore the weather Natchurly jest slippel the ratchet!--And-crick-tail-race-all-together-Froze so tight, cat couldn't scratch it! -James Whitcomb Riley.

TROUBLES OF THE WORKERS of Them Are Not Traceable to Capitalists nor to Unfriendly Legislation.

From Gen. T. W. Bennett's Address on Labor Day, Now, you men of labor will pardon me f I say that all the causes of your troubles, that all the grounds of your complaint cannot be charged to capitalists nor to un friendly legislation. You yourselves are, to a great extent, the architects of your fortunes. Legislation ever so wise and favorable, the emmay be ever so humane, wages may be ever so high, opportunities for employment ever so abundant, yet if your own habits are not controlled by fixed principles of economy and sobriety you cannot hope for success, believe I am not a fanatic or a crank neither am I a professional moralist, and know I have never been accused of being a temperance evangelist, but as one who has seen somewhat of most sides and phases of human lite, let me plainly say to you that I believe that drunkenness and its consequent evils are daily doing more to degrade and impoverish many laboring men than all the other causes combined. While the great body of laboring men are sober, industrious people, and while as a class they are probably no more addicted to drunkenness than other people, but as to-day I am not talking to other people, but to you, want to speak plainly and pointedly. am not now making a philippic against strong drink in the abstract, for this not the occasion for that, and in this enlightened age it is not necessary to proclaim that which everybody admits. that drunkenness is the one mighty evil which is limited to no age, no country, no sex, no party, no period in life. "It has taken the rich man at his desk. It has raged equally in times of peace and in times of war, in periods of depression and periods of prosperity, among the civilized and among the savages, and there is not a shauow of doubt that the curse of drunkenness has caused more distress than all other evils combined." My observation has convinced me that to no one does the curse come with such terrible force as to the poor man, who is compelled to toil from day to day for the support of himself and dependent ones. And yet he does not always seem to see it in that light. I have many a time seen men whose honest faces, hard hands and plain attire told of their labors and toils in the shop,

or better. I have a thousand times heard men deplore the high price of beef steak. and their inability to take a newspaper and at the same time fill up themselves and friends with a liquid that then and cost them enough to have for news and steak for at least a month. I am not now discussing the liquor question in its moral, religious, political or legal aspect; I leave all that to some other day. Neither am I now engaged in censuring the seller or the maker, for, after all, they claim they are engaged in the great commercial problem of supply and demand, sanctioned by the law. If there was no demand the supply would cease. I have negotiated for several drinks in my time, and never yet was I either persuaded or forced by the seller into the transaction. That man is a conlessed fool who admits that he has no control over himself when sober. I have but ittle faith in the reformation of a man who charges his own failings to somebody else, or who is afflicted with spasms of convalescense and relapse. Neither do I place much reliance in a reformation which looks only to a future state, and seeks only a refuge from a hell he knows but little or nothing of. admire rather a reformation based on the cold, plain, tangible, practical reali-ties of this world, and which seeks a refuge from a present hell. The man who can see that the habitual use of intoxicating drinks is a constant source of expense, of trouble, of disease, of poverty, the very Pandora's box of all ill-fortune, and does of himself and for himself abandon the abominable practice, commands my admiration and inspires me with confidence in his reformation. Let me, then, entreat my fellow-men, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, that without sobriety all their efforts in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity will fail of success in this world; and while there may be differences of opinion as to the details of the next world, all agree that drunkenness cannot help a man in any world.

never yet made the consumer wiser, riche

BULL-FIGHTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Fletcher Does Not Believe in Them, but Argues in the Affirmative.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The application for space at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago by gentlemen of Madrid, Spain, for an amphitheater in which to hold the fiesta de toros, or bullfight, as reported in your dispatches from ne State Department at Washington this morning, will not likely lead to a suspension of diplomatic relations with that government or other international difficulties: but first of all, however, it will give the managers of our great exhibit some trouble to decide, and every humane society in our land an opportunity to portray the enor-mity of the evils attendant on such debas-

As the deciding powers rest in a few who are our servants in such matters, it becomes the duty of the people to freely give voice to the pros and cons of the case From the press and the pulpit voices will be heard, and for the time the Sunday opening question will take a back seat. To provoke criticism. I offer views which have not my indorsement. One object of this quadrennial exposition is, by comparison, to show the progress of this age. To that end all relics of the time of Columbus are sought to be placed beside the standards of to-day, whether in land or naval architecture, as also in all other departments. By complying with the request of the gentle-men in Madrid we shall be able to witness what Columbus doubtless saw under the patronage of his royal friends, and the world's benefactors-Ferdinand and bella-a sport that has continued to this day, minus some of its grandeur and exclusiveness. The application is accompanied with the customary proposition to share profits with hospitals, made necessary by accidents arising from too close contact with the horns of the beast.

Now, by way of argument, I affirm that

not one American out of one hundre thousand ever saw Spain or a bull-fight in the arena; also, that virtually all Americans have read the details of these fights; also, that, as Americans, many millions will visit Chicago during 1893, and feel that they are entitled to see all the world for the admission fee. No country wi Spain, the connecting link between a dream and a realization, without a rival. You can't have Spain without the bull-fight! That institution has outlived the opposition of church and state, and the uplifted hands of the enlightened world; and my judgment is, those whose names are found among members of athletic clubs, who settle questions of manhood a la Sullivan; those who tackle the black bass, the speckled trout, the sportive black or blue fish, or tarpon, with tiny five-onnee rods, and them in their sufferings longer any matador did a tortured bull, most natural request. should that innumerable and class who whip and torture and check-reins, or straps or clogs, a horse not calculated by nature for anything but the cart, plow or wagon, for years, perhaps, to secure a 2:40 gait. Let no one who would look upon a trotting match, under a hot sun, over a slow track, say aught; nor should a stoic dairyman who will increase the quantity of milk at a test exhibit by neglecting to make a clean job the preceding day, say a word. Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals would better devote their energies to mules in the general street-car service, where same animals. Then let us have the plaza de toros, the picadores, the chulas, the matadors, the espadas-let us hear the signal trumpets; let us see the fiery banderillas and the brilliant muletas. Let our cowboys see Spain! Don't import the bulls. Exhaust our supply of man-killers-short-horns, Devons, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, scrubs. I have five broken ribs and a

CALVIN FLETCHER. contribution. SPENCER, Ind., Sept. 8.

A Surprised Democrat, William Commons, of Union City, in this State, writes the following letter to the

The anecdote given in your issue of Aug. 21, as taken from the Oskaloosa Herald, may be supplemented by the experience of a Democratic farmer of this place. This man, usually forehanded with his business, not given to reading the papers, whose political doctrine is to believe all the Democratic teachers say, and to plump it straight for the Democratic nomines every election day, had last fall been stuffed full of high McKinley prices. Thinking he would be ahead in one thing at least, he laid in a supply of binding twine, for which he paid 14 cents per pound, wholesale, for medium grade article. The harvest of this year being about over, he brought his wife to town to get supplies for threshing. At same time he brought a load of corn which he sold for 60 cents per bushel. He sold his wheat for \$1 per bushel and a bunch of nogs for \$5.65 per hundred pounds, live weight. He then hunted his wife up and paid her bills. She had bought three tin-cups for a dime, good calico for 4 cents per yard and the best granulated sugar at 5 cents per pound. He then stepped into a hardware store and bought a keg of nails for \$1.80. and needing a few pounds of binding-twine for late harvest, he was given the best manilla twine for 10 cents per pound. This knocked the old fellow clean out. He contemplated the celling a few moments, and then communed with himself thus: "The hest manilla binding-twine for 16 cents per pound, three tin-cups for a dime, good calico for 4 cents a yard, twenty pounds best white sugar for \$1, a whole keg of nails for \$1.80. Corn 60 cents per bushel, and I sold three hundred bushels at that price, and got the cash; hogs \$5.65 per hundred pounds on foot; wheat \$1 per bushel, and thirty bushels to the acre. If only Cleveland was President this would be a h-ll of a fine

Siander on Hoosier Doctors.

Persons who are at a loss for a definition "malaria" will be inclined to accept the belief that it is the malady from which a patient suffers when the doctors don't know what is the matter with him.

One Step at a Time.

Democrats say the Pennsylvania platform f the party is: "Thou shalt not steal." The rest of the decalogue should have been